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June, 1915



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EDITORIAL

The Central Office has received from Mr. G. W. Lee, President of the Boston Esperanto Society, and from several other members of E. A. N. A., many valuable suggestions regarding important questions which should be discussed in the executive sessions of the Association at its annual meeting in San Francisco. Chief among these are the following: Organized Propaganda Methods; How to Organize an Esperanto Group; How to Conduct an Esperanto Group; Esperanto Propaganda during and after the War, etc. As the entire program for our sessions must be prepared within the next few weeks, before the appearance of the July number of A. E., we are desirous of securing the opinions of our readers concerning these matters for presentation at the Congress. Whether or not you intend to be present, we request that you give us the benefit of your ideas and experience along the above lines, or suggest other topics that may prove valuable and helpful to propagandists. All subjects submitted will be taken up as fully as possible in our meetings at San Francisco.

We do not fear to be accused of repetition nor do we fear the reminder will not be needed, when we venture to again call the attention of our readers to the appeal of the local committee in San Francisco

for your allegiance to the Congresses. You do not have to be told that, sordid as the fact appears, it is absolutely necessary to have money to carry out the carefully prepared plans and make the various gatherings a success and credit to our movement. If you find it impossible to attend the Exposition, the Congresses, etc., in person, why not send for that Help-Congress Card, adding a few words of good wishes to encourage the hard-working local committee? Enrollment blank will be found elsewhere in this number. *Al saĝulo sufiĉas aludo.*

PER TONDILO KAJ GLUAJO

Pittsburgh, Pa. "Gazette-Times," Sunday, May 2:

"Advocates of both Esperanto and simplified spelling have come in for a lot of good-natured fun at the hands of the commentators of the press, but there is this to be said for the former: that when it comes to intelligently directed enterprise they have put it all over the deformed spellers. They are continually giving the public object lessons that are worth while, making a definite, forcible appeal to the intellect. * * * The Esperantists, for instance, have taken full advantage of conditions arising from the European war to push their propaganda, and as has been mentioned before, have introduced the teaching of their language in the training camps, while it is being employed by the several governments in bulletins distributed in hostile territory.

The latest activity of the Esperantists is in connection with the San Francisco Exposition. Having ar-

ranged for a world congress in August, they announce that it will be the only international gathering of the series at the Exposition where the entire proceedings will be conducted in a language understood by all present. Since a considerable proportion of the delegates will be unable to speak or understand English, guides and gate-men at the Exposition grounds already are taking a course in Esperanto so as properly to fulfill their hospitable functions. A special guide book in Esperanto is being printed, and as a crowning feature services in Esperanto will be conducted in some of the churches. When it comes to a never-sleeping vigilance, to perpetual wide-awakeness to advertising possibilities, the Esperantists are right on the job. One can't help thinking that if a few of them had been present at the Tower of Babel things might have turned out very differently."

Pickford, Mich. A column and a half in a recent issue of "The Clarion" was devoted to the speech of Dr. Tobias Sigel, on "Esperanto and International Peace" delivered before the Detroit Cosmos Club.

Chicago, Ill. Upon the outbreak of the war it was predicted in *Amerika Esperantisto* that many proofs of true Esperantism, without regard to racial distinctions, would be brought out during the conflict. We have already been convinced of the truth of this statement and an article appearing in the Chicago Sunday Tribune (May 9) still further confirms our belief. This half-column article is not due to the influence of local propaganda work nor was it sent by the national Association. It reached the columns of this important paper through

the regular channels of newspaperdom, in the form of a "special" from Vienna. The correspondent states that the "Prager Tagblatt" prints a letter from an Austrian soldier made prisoner by the Russians, who tells of the great use a knowledge of Esperanto has been to him in making known his wishes when his own language failed. His letter is dated T——, Siberia. He writes:

"When I fell into the hands of the Russians, I first became aware of the value of a neutral language. The little green star which I always carry on my person elicited the curiosity of the Russians. It was called to the attention of a Russian officer, whose face lighted up when he saw it, and who immediately addressed me in Esperanto.

"He asked me for news, wanted to know if it was true that the whole Austrian army had been defeated in Galicia, as reported in the Russian Newspapers, and that the French had reached the Rhine. When I told him there was no truth in it he was very much surprised.

"Thanks to this officer, I received excellent treatment and was sent to Moscow after a few days. When I arrived there the word had gone before me that I was a student of Espe-

ranto, and soon three officers called on me and were delighted to be able to speak in that universal language with a stranger. I learned from these officers that the minister of war was decidedly favorable to this language and that many of the officers had been studying it.

"Later I was sent to Siberia. It was an almost endless journey through the cold and snow.

"Upon my arrival here I found quite a group of students of Esperanto—some Russians, some Hungarians, and several Italians, and we all are able to hold conversation which otherwise would not be possible. While this section of Siberia has its discomforts and inconveniences, still we manage to enjoy ourselves fairly well and live in the hope that we will soon be able to return to our fatherland."

Show this to the skeptic who scoffs at international brotherhood through oneness of language.

Perth Amboy, N. Jer. La "Evening News," Amiko J. Logan Clevenger, Redaktoro, redakte prezentas al siaj legantoj (Majon la 4an) la leteron de la aŭstria soldato, kiun ni ĉi kune presas sub "Chicago, Ill." Sekvis kelkaj paragrafoj de la redaktoro enhavantaj valorajn punktojn por la antaŭenpuŝado de nia afero. La sama tagjurnalo, eldono Majon la 15an, plie redakte paroladas pri la internacia lingvo, kaj deklaras al siaj legantoj la tutan simplecon de Esperanto kompare kun la diversaj naciaj lingvoj. Finante, la redaktoro prezentas la paragrafon elĉerpitan el la "Pittsburgh Gazette-Times" koncerne internacian lingvon kaj kiun ni supre represas.

"An international language must be relatively easy to acquire. Esperanto fulfils this condition in an eminent degree. It is infinitely easier to learn than any national language for both linguists and persons with no knowledge of any language but their own."

—Rev. J. E. McFayden, Glasgow.

KRONIKO NORDAMERIKA

Pittsburgh, Pa. La ĉiujara kunveno de la "Esperanto Section" okazis Majon la 7an, kaj la anoj elektis la jenajn oficistojn: A. E. McKee, Prezidanto; S-ino Bonsall, Vic-Prezidantino; Wm. Smith, Sekretario. La Aga Komitato estis instruata prepari programon por la laboro dum la venonta aŭtuno kaj vintro. Lo Komitato faros raporton post du semajnoj. La "Esperanto Section" nun havas 31 anojn.

Ĉe la semajna kunveno, Majon la 21an, Prof. C. R. Bowen, Prezidanto de la Pennsylvania Esperanta Asocio, el Meadville, ĉeestis kaj interese paroladis pri la frua historio kaj kreskado de la Esperanta movado en Usono, kaj pri la influoj kiujn li opinias farigas ĝin ĉiamdaŭra kontribuaĵo al la progreso de civilizado. Ĝenerala diskutado pri la diraĵoj sekvis la paroladon. —J.D.H.

Salt Lake City, Utah. La somera lernejo de la Universitato de Utah havos kurson en Esperanto. Per la penadoj de la samideanoj en Salt Lake, oni konsentis al ĉi tiun gravan propagandan aferon. La nuna "Salt Lake" Grupo ĵus organizis alian kurson por komencantoj enhavanta dek studantoj. La Virina Pac-Organizo akceptis la internacian lingvon inter siaj aktivecoj venontan jaron.

Portland, Me. La ĉiujara kunveno de la Portlanda Societo okazis la 13an de Majo post prospera sezono. Jen estas la oficistoj por la venonta jaro: prezidanto, D-ro Dana W. Fellows; vicprezidanto, Alton T. Maxim; sekretario-kasisto, Herbert Harris; direktoroj, S-ino Bessie M. Bentley, S-ino May F. Stetson kaj Milton M. McGorrill.

Washington, D. C. Antaŭ unu jaro ombra fariĝis la ĉi tiea Esperanta ĉielo. Je tiu tempo tri bonaj grupoj ekkomencis senviviĝi. Kvankam proksimume 250 Esperantistoj kaj multaj favoruloj troviĝas en la urbo, grupa kaj propaganda agado preskaŭ malaperis. Fine, la forta Esperanta Animo ne plu kontentiĝis restadi en tia mortanta korpo kaj forflugis por ree enkorpiĝi en novan, sanan kaj ageman korpon. Vidante ke Esperanto devas dormi dum eŭropa buĉado homa, jenaj fervoraj anoj sur sin prenis la devon kaj laboron bone nutri la embrian infanon kaj post kelkaj monatoj de senĉesa laboro kaj klopodoj la glora Esperanta Spirito renaskiĝis en bela, juna agemega kaj viglega korpo.

La naskotago de la "Kolumbia Esperanta Unuiĝo" okazis en Oktobro, 1914. Multaj anoj el la estintaj grupoj aliĝis kaj ankaŭ kelkaj novuloj. Fervore ni kunlaboras en la grupo kaj propagandas ekstere. Nuntempe oni priparolas aranĝojn por granda propaganda publika

kunveno, je frua aŭtuno. Grupaj kunvenoj havas lokon ĉe 2014 F str. N. W., la duan kaj kvaran lundon de ĉiu monato je la 8-a vespere. Ĉe la unua monata kunveno anoj aŭ legas aŭ elparolas originalajn rakontojn; ĉe la dua oni ludas vort- kaj fraz- ludojn por praktiki Esperantan lingvon kaj penson. Vizitantojn ni ofte havas, kelkfoje publikajn oficistojn; estas kuraĝige ke tiaj interesiĝas. Ĉiu kunveno kaj ĝiaj pli gravaj agadoj estas regule raportataj en la plej grava tagĵurnalo. Tiamaniere la publiko ne povas perdi nin, ni nin puŝos antaŭ ĝin, por ke ni estu vidataj.

A. Mayer, Kor. Sek.

WORLD GLEANINGS

Italy. Owing to the successful efforts of Josefo Verdi, director of the Women's Commercial School in Cremona a class of Esperanto students is being conducted with Miss Anna Sartori, U. E. A. delegate, as instructor. In Venice Prof. Gino Lupi, teacher of the German language in the Commercial High School here, has organized an Esperanto course in connection with his school work. Two lessons are given weekly during the regular school year. According to "L' Esperanto" the official Italian magazine, this is a big stroke of propaganda work as it is the first time an Esperanto class has been placed in the regular curriculum of the high schools. It is hoped that other high schools throughout the country will follow the example shown by Venice. The president of the Emilia Esperanto-Asocio in Bologna, Prof. N. F. Palmeggian, has been knighted by the Italian Crown.

Austria-Hungary. The Esperanto Society in Bozen-Gries has organized another Esperanto class — the third during the present season — in a room of the public business school, placed at its disposal by the mayor.

Germany. A newly founded union of blind Esperantists has been organized in Breslau, having the name of "The Internal Light."

Australia. "The Herald" issued in Melbourne, reports the following: Mr. Victor C. Bennie, son of Dr. P. B. Bennie, of Collins-street was studying at Leipzig University when the war broke out, and was almost immediately interned. For some months Dr. Bennie was unable to get any further news of his son, although he sought the assistance of many influential people in England and in neutral countries, among them the High Commissioner and the President of the United States. Finally, however, he availed himself of the services of the Universal Esperanto Association, and then the Esperanto dele-

gate at Geneva, Professor Mallet, by writing to the Leipzig University Authorities, was placed in touch with Mr. Bennie, from whom he received a letter saying that he was quite well and was being well treated. Professor Mallet forwarded this letter to Dr. Bennie, who was thus enabled, by means of Esperanto, to have first-hand news of his son.

France. A Committee has been organized in Paris, "Pour la France par Esperanto" which is issuing pamphlets and leaflets in Esperanto setting forth the French version of the war, for the enlightenment of neutral countries. The Committee is working independently and is in no way connected with the Esperanto associations or propaganda institutes located in France.

Scotland. Through the efforts of the Edinburgh Esperanto Society arrangements have been made for a Summer School of Esperanto to be held in Edinburgh, the first week of August. Three courses of instruction are planned, with lectures in Esperanto, concerts and other opportunities for social intercourse. As far as possible no other language than Esperanto will be spoken during the course.

Bulgaria. With the permission of the professors a course in Esperanto has been opened at the agricultural school in Pleven, S-ro S. P. Simov is the instructor.

JE NIA TABLO

Dum multaj semajnoj, Ko Fo ja ne rimarkis la ekzemplerojn de Eŭropaj gazetoj kiuj restas sur lia tablo.

"Ko Fo" diris la redak. dum unu el liaj flugantaj vizitoj, "Ko Fo, mi petas,—mi petegas— ke vi recenzu la Eŭropajn ĵurnalojn. Ili jam alvenis je pli grandigantaj amasoj."

"Mi ne povas recenzi" respondis Ko Fo "mi devas esti tute neŭtrala. Dum la gazetoj restas sur mia tablo ili estas pacemaj, sed se mi alportus ilin en la paĝojn de la gazeto, ho ve, mi ne povas imagi la rezulton!"

"Mi povas imagi la rezulton se vi ne kondukos ilin en niajn paĝojn venontan monaton," kolere anoncas la redak. "Mi duonigos vian salajron de \$000. ĉiumonate!"

"Ĉu vere?" spasma spiris Ko Fo, "Ho, mi recenzos!"

Timigite kaj multe ĉagrenite, li forlasis la oficejon.

Ni atendos kaj venontan monaton, ni vidos!

Gazetoj ricevataj: British Esperantist, Germana Esperantisto, Ondo de Esperanto, Esperanto, Kataluna Esperantisto, Norvega Esperantisto, Orienta Azio.

—Red.

RECOGNITION AND OPPORTUNITY

In the twenty seven years prior to the breaking out of hostilities now unfortunately devastating the best part of Europe the propaganda of Esperanto throughout the civilized world made what may be considered satisfactory progress. There were many national organizations functioning on strictly practical lines, using the best methods of increasing interest in the idea of an international auxiliary language, teaching the language itself through local societies and introducing the use of the language into as many departments of human activity as possible.

As a result of the careful methods of the promoters of the language the European press generally had come to regard the movement kindly; it had attracted the attention and secured the respect of educational authorities in almost every land and the various governments, not only of Europe, but elsewhere throughout the civilized world, followed its progress with keen interest, learning more and more, especially in the past ten years, of the value of its claims as a factor of international intercourse, not merely commercially, educationally and socially, but politically.

A series of nine annual international congresses held in various countries of Europe and in the United States served to demonstrate to the world the fitness of Esperanto for international purposes and to emphasize the steps by which the language was gradually making a place for itself in the service of mankind. Of course the organized methods of the propaganda were responsible for the attainment of that progress, but the inherent qualities of the language itself alone could make such progress of permanent value. It was with high hopes, then, that arrangements had been completed for the tenth congress which was to have been opened in Paris on August 3rd last year, but which, alas! was destined never to take place. France, on August 2nd, responded to Germany's declaration of War and since then, so far as Europe is concerned, the propaganda has been interrupted.

It would be sheer nonsense, however, to consider for a moment that Esperanto has ceased to live. One might as well say that the world peace movement has been killed because a general European war has broken out. As to the latter movement, one who keeps in touch with the thought of the day cannot fail to be convinced that from the war itself the peace propagandists hope to see greater impetus than ever given to their cause. A similar hope with regard to Esperanto fills the breast of every lover of international and interracial understanding, whose aspirations are in effect, though

differently expressed, the same as those of the advocates of world peace.

The propaganda of Esperanto has followed until now conventionally normal lines. The language appealed first to the educated—to those who could appreciate its simplicity and at the same time its perfectly scientific and logical structure, and, despite its artificial character, the comprehensiveness and flexibility of its expression; who could compare its absolute regularity with the loose irregularity of the natural languages—the ease with which it could be mastered with the many difficulties that made the mastery of the natural languages a laborious task. The genius of the author was so manifest in every detail of his creation that eminent men of letters and science readily became convinced that here was the solution of the international language problem, a problem that had exercised the scientific mind for centuries, and they soon became as eager as Dr. Zamenhof himself to see Esperanto introduced to the world.

Upon them accordingly fell the burden of the early propaganda and they are still holding the guiding reins of its progress. The chief end of this propaganda has been to influence the ruling classes and, through these, finally to reach the entire national bodies. Such a program was of course proper to times of peace, which permitted of the free exercise of the international exchange of commodities, free access to foreign educational advantages, free foreign travel and, in fact, a generally untrammelled intercourse in all departments of human activity, and has led to the sure foothold that Esperanto has secured as almost an institution of international life.

In essence there is no change in the standing of Esperanto consequent upon the war, but certain new conditions have arisen that will profoundly affect its propaganda after the restoration of peace. The writer foresees a new attitude toward the subject of international relations by all classes of the peoples of European nations when that time shall have come. Interest will not be confined any longer to the educated classes and those who have found the language of certain practical benefit, although upon the former shall continue to fall the work of carrying on the propaganda. They are equipped and have the experience.

It does not follow because Esperanto in the past did not hew its course directly along political lines that it has not been interesting to the political departments of civilized governments. On the contrary, as already indicated, these have carefully kept in touch by one means and another with the progress made by the language. They have recognized the fact that here was an important element, a product of the needs of the times, and it is reasonable to assume that

they were awaiting the day when its use should have reached a stage sufficiently general to justify its official recognition for political as well as commercial and other social purposes.

Partial fruition of the political interest in Esperanto has been manifested by at least two of the belligerent governments. One of these has made use of the language almost since the beginning of the war to clarify its position and to defend itself against the charges of its enemies,—in a general appeal for the sympathy of neutral nations; the other has only recently commenced the issue of official documents in Esperanto with a similar purpose in view. Here is Germany on the one hand and France (for itself and Belgium) on the other making use of the language as a serious means for international enlightenment. Here is a positive gain for Esperanto—a gain that must be taken into account when the war shall have ended. Here is proof, if proof were needed, that the pre-war attitude of these governments has not been one of mere tolerance—of purely passive interest.

We also find that during the war there has developed a use for Esperanto for which it has been preparing for years: that is, in connection with the operations of the International Red Cross Bureau. Here is a highly important function, extra-governmental, it is true, having a political significance in time of war second only to that of the national governments themselves; with, indeed, a wider field of operation, being essentially an international department of war. The co-operation between the Universal Esperanto Association and the Red Cross Society has developed a usefulness that can never be denied to Esperanto. Under guidance of the central office in Geneva the agents of the Universal Esperanto Association in all countries, neutral and belligerent, have greatly facilitated the work of the Red Cross Bureau in locating the interned, the prisoners, the wounded and the missing, and in establishing communication where possible between them and their governments and friends.

There may be other ways in which Esperanto has proven itself a factor to be reckoned with, but in these may be found sufficient grounds for the conclusion already stated, namely: that conditions for future propaganda have acquired during this war a new aspect.

But while Esperanto has become entitled to more serious consideration than ever before because of its important services to war's prosecutors and victims alike, there is another contributing factor to this changed aspect that must not be overlooked: that is, the new attitude of the man in the trenches to all things foreign. In the early stages of the war the "foreigner" was to him just what the word's meaning implies—a stranger—and therefore one always under suspicion and, as such, to be destroyed on opportunity. It is reasonable

to suppose, however, that the man at the front has, in his life and death experiences since the beginning of last August, learned to look upon the foreigner against whom he has fought so persistently, with an eye of better understanding. He has acquired respect not only for the fighting qualities of his foe, but for many other visible qualities by which he has recognized that the individual enemy is a man in all essential characteristics like himself and the men whom he has known and associated with all his life.

Here is a broadening experience that must leave its mark upon the survivor of the war in, say, a greater tolerance for and sympathy with the man of other nationality and language. One may go further and predict that the returned soldier will have a desire to know more of his former enemy and that he will encourage his friends and associates to adopt and share his views. This is certain to bring about the development of a general attitude receptive to any influence that will make further knowledge of the foreigner possible and lead to more thorough understanding and sympathy and surely help to make war in the future less likely to occur. The man who has been through the war will have acquired a new consciousness—he will have learned to think in the best possible school, that of hardship, suffering and enforced self-control—and will be less likely than ever to accept blindly the dicta of the governing classes, as to either domestic affairs or foreign relations. He will realize more vividly than he has done after any previous war that he and his immediate class are the greatest sufferers by their sacrifices and, even when he has secured victory for his country, their share of the benefits therefrom is more likely to be negative than otherwise. Here should be a fallow field in which Esperantists may cultivate and gather a great harvest.

These conditions must be met with intelligence, decision and promptness. Consideration of a neutral means of intercommunication between nations and peoples must enter into the adjustments that will follow upon the heels of the war. Esperanto must share in the benefits that fortunately do accrue even with the greatest of catastrophes, for it has proven its right to serve mankind, in war as in peace.

It is highly probable that the tendency in strictly official circles will be during and after the great negotiations, to relegate Esperanto to its old position of a suppliant for recognition. How shall that be overcome? Here, it seems, is the crux of the whole question, and here is where the organized Esperanto movement must make its stand. Shall we allow the purely political elements of the nations summarily to determine our position? Or shall we appeal with greater vigor than ever to the educated classes and to the now much more enlightened (at what cost!) masses to come to our support?

K. C. Kerr,

Youngstown, Ohio.

THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA
Central Office, Newton Centre, Mass. C. H. Fessenden, Sec.

President

J. D. HAILMAN
310 So. Lang Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa

Secretary-Treasurer

DR. C. H. FESSENDEN
Newton Centre, Mass.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

EIGHTH NATIONAL CONGRESS

Esperanto Association of North America

San Francisco, Calif.

First Circular

The eighth national congress of the E. A. N. A. will be held in San Francisco from August 22nd to 29th, in conjunction with the XI UNIVERSALA KONGRESO de ESPERANTO. American Esperantists will thus have the opportunity of attending two important Congresses without extra cost. Although the sessions of the E. A. N. A. and those of the Universala Kongreso will be entirely separate, there will be but a single congress fee, \$5.00, entitling one to attend all sessions, festivities and amusements of both Congresses.

A definite program is being prepared and will appear in an early number of **Amerika Esperantisto**, the official organ. Although still too early for a complete announcement of Congress events, we may say that a most enjoyable excursion about the Bay is being planned, and that there will be no lack of entertainment for the Esperantists in San Francisco during the Congress week.

All kongresanoj will be admitted to the Exposition free on Saturday, August 28th, which will be "Esperanto Day" on the Exposition grounds, and the occasion for a great Esperanto demonstration.

The Congress badge, which will be given gratis to every kongresano, is the most beautiful ever designed for any Esperanto Congress and one which every Esperantist will be proud to own. If you cannot come to San Francisco send in the "Helpcongress dues" of \$2.50, which will entitle you to the badge and all the publications and documents of the Congress.

In sending membership fees or ordering publications of the Congress please use the "Dua Cirkulero" of the **XI Universala Kongreso**.

La adreso de la Kongreso estas simple.

ESPERANTO KONGRESO, San Francisco.

New England Esperanto Association

The June meeting of the New England Division of the Esperanto Association of North America will be held in Boston, June 12th and 13th. The headquarters will be at the rooms of the Boston Esperanto Society, Pierce Building, Copley Square. All New England Esperantists are urged to be present, and visiting Esperantists from other sections are heartily welcome. We expect to have with us on a special visit, the President of our national Association, Mr. James D. Hailman of Pittsburgh, Pa. It has been some time since the New England Division has had the honor of entertaining the national president at one of its own meetings, and a large attendance will surely be forthcoming. After the business meeting at 1.00 o'clock on Saturday, an enjoyable social program is promised. Come and bring the usual New England enthusiasm and show our president that we are with him and appreciate his presence at our meeting. Please advise at the earliest date possible that you will be with us, and receive any further details. This is the only notice of the meeting that will be issued. Address Miss E. J. Meriam, Assistant Sec'y, N. E. E. A., 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

NECROLOGY

Miss P. E. Curtis, New York City.

Mr. John Quindry, Fort Branch, Ind.

Prof. J. E. Gow, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

THE STUDENTS ESPERANTO LEAGUE

Clyde Kennedy, Sec'y, Parsons, W. Va.

The library of the Students Esperanto League, the nucleus of which was given by Mr. Wyatt Rushton, has been increased by gifts from Messrs. J. D. Hailman, G. P. Ferree, Herbert Harris, and Harold Kline, and now contains the following books: Advokato Patelin, Angla Lingvo sen Profesoro, Anjo, Ave Patria, Batalo de l' Vivo, Benkoj de la Promenejo, Bona Sinjorino, Christmas Carol, Cindrulino de Aleksandrio, Deveno kaj Historio de Esperanto, Diversaĵoj, Elektitaj Fabeloj de La Fontaine, En Fumejo de l' Opio, En Malliberejo, Evangelio de Sankta Mateo, La Ĉiutaga Vivo, La Faraono, Hamleto, Humoraĵoj, Hungaraj Rakontoj, Indo-Eŭropaj Lingvoj, Interrompita Kanto, Julio Cezaro, Kaatje, Kantaro Esperantista, Kanto de Triumfanta Amo, Kiel Placas al Vi, Kolekto de Hungara Esperantisto, Kolomba Premio, Krestomatio Fundamenta, Krestomatio Internacia, Marta, Mia Liro, Mopso de Lia Onklo, Norman Con-

quest, Nova Testamento, Noveletoj el la Nigra Arbaro, Princo Vanc', Protesilas kaj Laodamia, Puto kaj la Pendolo, Rakontoj pri Feinoj, Reĝo de la Ora Rivero, Rolandkanto, Sep Ridoj, Serĉado por la Ora Saflano, Ŝi ne legos Ĝin, Solo de Fluto, Sub la Meznokta Suno, Tatterley, Turisto kun la Verda Stelo, Unua Legolibro, Unu Fojon, Verdaj Fajreroj, Virineto de Maro, Vort-Teorio en Esperanto.

Selanoj, are you making good use of this free lending library at your entire disposal through the generosity of several members of E. A. N. A. and S. E. L.? Write Frank Manning, President of S. E. L., 56 Atlantic st., Portland, Me., for full information concerning the books. Don't forget to enclose a stamp for your reply!

In the spring one's thoughts turn toward — examinations. No doubt this is a convenient time for you to qualify for the diplomas granted by the national Association. Special terms to members of E. A. N. A. Write for information to the Chairman of the Examinations Committee, Mr. Herbert Harris, 10 Henry st., Portland, Me.

Are you using the E. A. N. A. Peace Stamps on all your correspondence and

Have you secured your E. A. N. A. button yet?

END OF OFFICIAL PART

Tia Bonedukita Knabo

Estis sur tramo kaj okazis antaŭ unu aŭ du tagoj. Knabo, eble dek kvar jara, subite leviĝis kaj donis sian sidejon al dika sinjorino. La sinjorino rigardis lin kaj diris:

"Vi estas ĝentila knabo. Malmultaj knaboj nuntempe faras tion."

"Mi opinias ke vi ne legis la hieraŭan ĵurnalon," diris la knabo. "Estas rakonto pri knabo kiu donis sian sidejon al sinjorino kaj kiam ŝi mortis, la lastan semajnon, ŝi testamentis sep mil dolarojn al li."

"Mi ne vidis tion," diris la sinjorino.

"Eble vi vidis tiun pri la knabo kiu portis korbon por maljunulino, kaj ŝi donis al li brikan domon kaj movbild-teatron."

"Ne," diris la sinjorino. "Mi ne vidis tion."

"Estas alia," daŭris la knabo, "pri knabo kiu fordonis malsupran dormobenkon en dormvagono al virino kaj ŝi testamentis al li sian tutan riĉaĵon. Mi ne scias kiom ĝi estis, sed ĝi kredeble estis granda. Vi vidas kiel estas — oni devas ne riski hazardojn."

La sinjorino solene balancis la kapon. "Benu la homon kiu elpensis tiujn rakontojn," ŝi solene diris.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—W. H. H.

DEK-UNUA UNIVERSALA KONGRESO

Aŭgusto 22an-29an, 1915

San Francisco, Calif.

Notoj pri la Esperantaj Kongresoj

Unue, estas urĝate de la loka komitato prizorganta la antaŭajn aranĝojn por la kongresoj ke tiel multe da esperantistoj kiel eble faru planojn por la ĉeestado. Estas certigate al ĉiuj ke ili trovos la tutan aferon interesplena, bone valoranta la uzadon de la tempo kaj la elspezon de la monkostoj. Pliboniĝo, edukado, plezurego,—ĉu tiuj ĉi ne altiros vin?

Due, ke vi tuj varbu kiel kongresano, pagante al la kasisto, kies adreson kaj prezon de membrokarto vi povas trovi aliloke en tiu ĉi gazeto, la ĝustan sumon. Memoru ke la baldaŭa enkasigo de la kotizaĵo estas grava helpilo al la sukceso de la kongresoj. Ne prokrastu. Monhelpo estas eble la devo de ĉiuj esperantistoj kiuj deziras antaŭenpuŝi la propagandadon de nia inda movado.

Trie, eĉ se vi sciis ke vi ne povos ĉeesti la kongresojn, estus merita ago ke vi kiel aŭ esperantisto aŭ bonvolulo helpu laŭ via ebleco, aĉetante almenaŭ "helpkongreskarton."

Tiun ĉi faru kaj la kongresoj estos indaj je nia lando kie dum antaŭaj jaroj ni ne marŝis tiel forte kiel la fratoj en Eŭropaj landoj, kaj la movado inter ni eble mankis la fervoran laboron, la grandajn rezultatojn kiuj estis montrataj trans la Atlantiko.

La loka komitato estas preparanta seriojn de bildpoŝtkartoj kun Esperanta teksto. Je la dato kiam estos presata tiu ĉi noto ili estos pretaj por dissendado.

Se vi dubas pri la grandeco kaj belegeco de la Panama-Pacifika Ekspozicio kiun vi povos viziti kiam vi venos al la kongresoj, petu poŝtkarte de "Esperanto-Kongreso, Saan Francisco, Calif." la Fakt-Libron. La broŝuro enhavas, esperante presita, multajn informojn kiuj vin interesos.

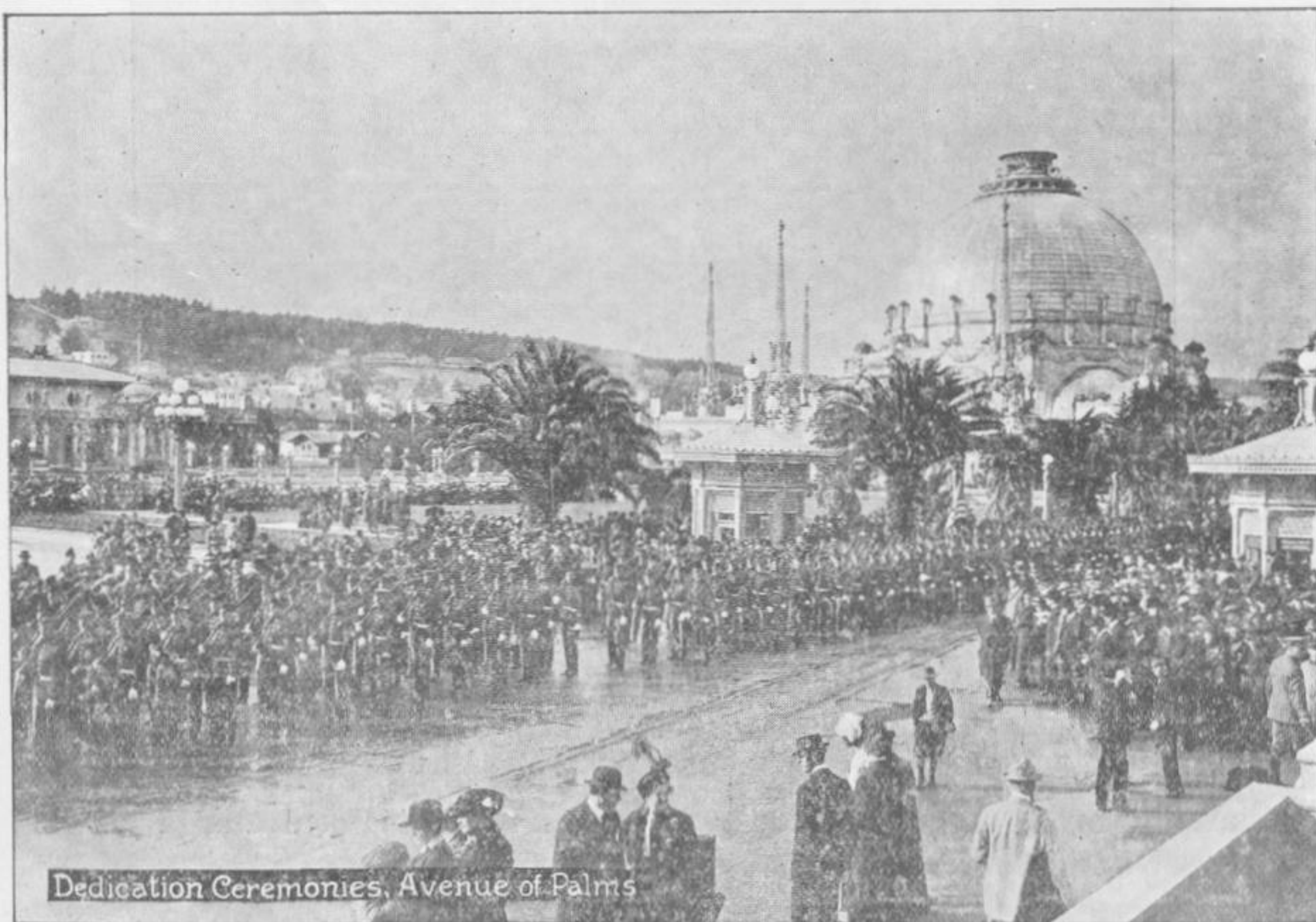
S-ro D. E. Parrish, sekretario de la 11a Universala Kongreso faris bone kiam li proponis "Komitaton Tut-Usonan." Bonkore jam respondis kaj akceptis la inviton tiel famuloj kiel Fessenden, Simonek, Schuyler, Harris, Hailman, Scott kaj Fazel, kaj pluaj nomoj estas aldonataj. La laboro de la komitato estas precipe konsila, krom la varbado de novaj kongresanoj kaj ĝenerala propagando por la kongreso.

Pacon la mondo plej ŝatas kiam venas milito. Nur tiam kiam la teruro estas inter ni, estas realigeblaj la detruado kaj suferado.

Esperantistoj estas pacemaj. Ili ne estas malamikoj unu kontraŭ la alia, escepte ke ili estas perforte tiel devigataj pro cirkonstancoj kiujn ili ne povas kontroli.

Ĉu estas tro multe da espero ke la mondkongreso de esperantistoj povos fari ion por la repaciĝo de la batalantaj homoj? Internacian lingvon ni urgas por ke estu interkompreniĝo inter la diversaj nacioj kaj rasoj de la mondo. Ĉu la Universala Kongreso de Esperanto ne povos proponi planon per rekomendo aŭ rezolucio kiu eble atingos la regnestrojn de la batalantaj landoj kaj tiamaniere superŝargi la pesilon je la flanko de paco? Eĉ se la kongreso ne povos efiki ion en la nuna milito, supozante ke ĝi daŭrigus dum la venonta somero, ni montru ke mondlingvuloj deziregas mondpacon por ĉiam.

D-ro Zamenhof antaŭ ne longe skribis pri tiu jene: "Sinjoroj, Diplomatoj: Eŭropo atendas ne kelktempan interpaciĝon, sed pacon konstantan, kiu sole konvenas al civilizita homa raso. Sed memoru ke la sola rimedo por atingi tian pacon estas forigi la regadon de unuj gentoj super aliaj gentoj."

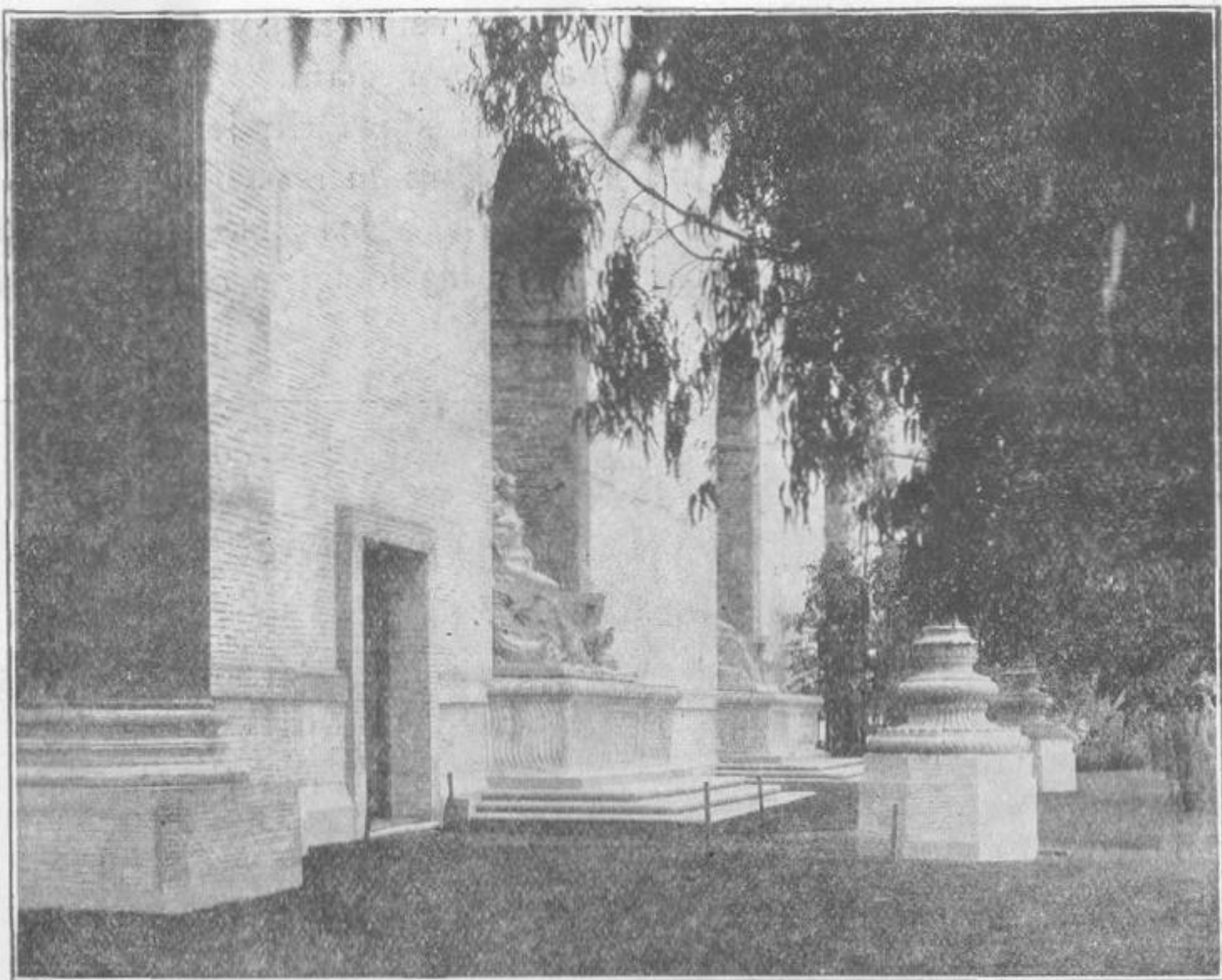


La loka komitato estas preparanta esperantan Gvidlibron pri San Francisco, la ĉirkaŭaĵo kaj la Ekspozicio por la uzado de la vizitontaj kongresanoj kaj ankaŭ tiuj kiuj posedos kongreskarton. Ili intencas eldoni minimume 1500 ekzemplerojn. Kelkaj paĝoj estas disponeblaj

por reklamoj je kiuj la atento de interesuloj estas direktata. Ĉiu paĝo kostas po \$5.00 kaj la teksto devas atingi la komitaton antaŭ la mezo de Julio. Adresu Esperanto-Kongreso, San Francisco.

Specialan atenton donis la komitato en la preparado de taŭga kongresinsigno. La formo de la pendaĵo estas belega; ĝi estas kaj signo kaj ornamaĵo. Vi surportos ĝin fiere kaj posedos ĝin kiel trezoron. Ĝi estas ankaŭ multekosta sed disponebla al la kongresanoj kaj la help-kongreskart-aĉetontoj.

Frue prizorgu ke vi estu la felica posedanto!



Esperantistoj en tiu ĉi lando multe respektas kaj alte valoras E.A.N.A.; ĉiuj havas fierecon en ties historio kaj nuna stato. Tiu organizado, bone estrata kaj gvidata, entenanta fervoran anaron, forte kaj konstante subtenas la movadon en Usono. Ni atendas grandan ĉeestadon de E.A.N.A. anoj je ilia kongreso, kaj oni povas facile certigi ke la kunsidoj estos kaj interesplenaj kaj utilaj. La progreso de la propagando multe dependas je la forteco de agema centra organizado. Ni ĉiuj subtenas. Antaŭen kun la standardo!

Je la sama semajno kun la esperantaj kongresoj okazos en Oaklando la kunvenado de la "National Educational Association." Tiu ofte altiras 50,000 instruistojn el ĉiuj ŝtatoj en Usono. La ĉefkomitato esperas aranĝi ke Esperanto estu prezentota al ili per parolado aŭ alimaniere. Se vi kapablas, proponu sugestion por la celo ke ni im-

presu nian aferon je ili. La lingvo Esperanto prave apartenas al la lernejoj. Ni atingos nian celon nur kiam ĝi estos tien enkondukata kaj akceptata kiel rajtigata studado.

“Komitatano”

(F. E. Cornish)

MALKOMPREENIĜO

De Aleksandro Dumas

Kvankam mi tre deziris atingi la lagon de Konstanco kiel eble plej frue mi estis devigita fari halton en malgranda vilaĝo kelkan distancon de ĝi. Pluvegis jam de kelke da horoj kaj la ĉevalo kaj veturigisto rifuzis iri eĉ unu paŝon pluen.

Ĉar la koto estis profunda ĝis la akso kaj la veturigisto malsekega ĝis la haŭto, ilia volo halti ne estis senrajta. Kontraŭbatali ĝin estus kruele al la homo kaj ankaŭ al la besto.

Nenio krom tiel humana motivo povus decidigi min meti piedon en la mizeran gastejon, kies nomtabulo haltigis min. Apenaŭ mi eniris la mallargan koridoron kondukantan al la kuirejo, kiu servis ankaŭ kiel komuna ĉambro de vojaĝantoj, atakis miajn naztruojn laodoro de acidigita brasiko, anoncante, kiel menuo ĉe la pordo de restoracio, la kvaliton de mia manĝo.

Nu, pri la acidigita brasiko mi povas diri, kiel certa abato diradis pri la gadaĵo — ke se la mondo enhavus nur acidigitan brasikon kaj min, baldaŭ estus la finiĝo de la mondo.

Apenaŭ mi sidiĝis al la tablo, ĉe kies fino faris al mi lokon du ĵus alvenintaj ŝarĝveturilistoj, kiam oni metis antaŭ min profundan teleron plena je la dirita manĝaĵo.

Feliĉe mi antaŭvidis tion. Mi ŝovis flanken la pladon, kiu fumiĝis kiel la monto Vezuvio, kun nea ekdiro tiel forta, ke oni ne povis falskompreni mian seriozecon.

Germano neniam povas kredi al siaj oreloj kiam oni diras al li, ke iu persono ne ŝatas la acidigitan brasikon; kaj, se oni esprimas la malŝaton en lia nacia lingvo, lia miro ŝveligas montalten.

Sekvis spaco da silento dum la mastrino penadis malkonfuziĝi. Fine ŝiaj pensoj elbuŝiĝis per frazo dirata en vortoj tiel sensekvaj, ke ili estis tute nekompreneblaj; tamen per sia vizaĝa esprimo ŝi diris tiel klare, kiel per la vortoj:

“Nu do, sinjoro, se vi ne ŝatas la acidigitan brasikon, kion nome vi ja ŝatas?”

Naŭzo provizis al mi memoron, lingvaĵon kaj elparolon, kaj mi diris en la plej fortika germana:

“Kion ajn en la mondo krom tio.”

Kun submetiĝa mieno la mastrino forportis la malŝatatan acidigitan brasikon. Mi paciencie atendis la duan pladon, sed vane.

“Nu,” mi diris fine.

“Nu,” respondis la mastrino.

“Mian manĝon.”

“Ho, certe,” kaj ŝi realportis la acidigitan brasikon.

Nun estis tute certe, ke se mi ne faros ion por savi min, la bona virino persekutos min ĝis la mondfina juĝado.

Feliĉe, granda hundo de la raso Sankta Bernardo sidis, tordante la piedegojn kaj nazegon antaŭ fajro sufiĉe varmega por rosti bovon. Mi vokis la beston. Ĉe la unua ekmontro de mia bonkora intenco, ĝi forlasis la kamenon, venis al mia flanko, kaj per tri englutoj ellekis la manĝaĵon, la kaŭzon de mia ĝeno.

“Bone, belulo,” mi diris, kareseme batetante ĝian kapon; kaj mi redonis al la mastrino la malplenan teleron.

“Kaj vi,” ŝi demandis.

“Mi volas ion alian.”

“Sed estas nenio alia en la domo.”

“Kiel!” mi ekkriis pro la profundeco de mia malsato, “Nenio alia! Ĉu vi ne havas ovojn?”

“Ne.”

“Ĉu kotletojn?”

“Ne.”

“Terpomojn?”

Ĉiam la saman respondon: “Ne.”

“Ĉu vi havas.....kelke da.....kelke da.....” Nun feliĉa ideo trafilmis mian cerbon. Mi rememoris, ke oni forte konsilis al mi ne travojaĝi ĉi tiun regionon sen gustumo de ĝiaj fungoj, pri kiuj oni diris, ke ili estas bongustegaj kaj estas fame konataj en ĉirkaŭo de kvindek mejloj. Sed, kiam mi ekdeziris profiti la ĝustatempan rememoron, unu embaraso sin prezentis — mi ne povis rememori la germanan nomon de la bongusta vegetaĵo.

Sed mia forta malsato urĝis min; kaj kun malfermita buŝo mi ĉiam ankoraŭ ripetadis la nedifinitan numeralon: “kelke.....kelke.....” El ĉiuj manĝaĵaj nomoj, kiu estas la germana nomo de fungo? “Kelke.....kelke.....kelke.....”

Kun la okuloj fiksitaj sur miaj lipoj, la mastrino avide atendis la tre deziritan nomon.

“Kelke.....kelke.....” Ĝuste tiam mia rigardo okaze falis sur mian skizlibron.

“Iom atendu,” mi diris; “ideo venis al mi.”

Mi eltiris krajonon, kaj, sur pura blanka folio, mi desegnis, tiel

ĝuste, kiel mi nur povis, la altvaloran funĝon, kiu estis la ĉefa objekto de mia tiama deziro.

Tiel plene mi estis inspirita, ke mi povas diri sen fanfaron, ke mi sukcesis tiel laŭnature prezenti la vegetaĵon, kiel nur povas fari la mano de homo.

La gasteja mastrino ĉiam rigardis mian faradon kun inteligenta scivolo, kiu promesis la plej kontentigan rezulton.

“Ho, jes, jes, jes,” ŝi ekkriis kun radianta vizaĝo, tuj kiam mi faris la finan streketon en la desegno; kaj ŝi rapidis el la ĉambro.

Fine ŝi komprenis — admirinda virino!

Ŝi tiel bone komprenis, ke post kvin minutoj, ŝi revenis kun triumfo pentrita sur la vizaĝo, alportante malfermitan ombrelon!

“Jen ĝi estas,” ŝi diris.

Mi ekrigardis mian malfeliĉan desegnon — la simileco estis perfekta.

El la angla lingvo tradukis Gego,
Tradukinto de “Alegorioj el la Naturo.”

PRI LEGADO EN MOVIĜANTA VETURILO

Multaj kredas, ke malutilas la okulojn, legi en vagono, sed ŝajnas, ke nur kelkaj scias kial. La kaŭzo estas trostreĉado de la delikataj okulmuskoloj. La movado de l’vagonaro skuadas gazeton aŭ libron, konstante ŝanĝante ĉi ties pozicion kaj distancon de la okuloj, devigante do, ke la okuloj senriproze alĝustigadu la fokuson. Ekstraĵ klopodoj tiel falas sur tiujn muskoletojn, ĉar ŝanĝiĝo de fokuso okazas iafoje cent fofojn en unu minuto.

Alia kaŭzo de okulstreĉo dum legado en vagonoj estas nebona lumigado, kion oni ordinare renkontas. Oni ofte provas legi vesper-jurnalon en vagono aŭ tramo, ĉe l’ krepusko, antaŭ kiam la veturil-lampoj estas lumigitaj. Cetere, eĉ kun lampoj brilantaj la situacio ne tre pliboniĝas. La vagonoj estas ofte superplenaj kaj starantaj pasaĝeroj balanciĝadas inter la ĵurnalo kaj la lumilo. Kutime la lumilo pendas alte ĉirkaŭ la centro de la ĉarplafono kaj estas malbone lokita por legado, tial ke la lumo estas tro malproksima de la presaĵo kaj la radioj rebrilas en la okulojn for de la libro aŭ revuo.

Kelkaj usonaj vagonaroj nun havas bibliotek-vagonojn, kun la lumfonto malantaŭ kaj flanke de la leganto. La plej novaj kaj bonaj litvagonoj “Pullman” prezentas flanklampetojn por legado.

Herbert M. Scott.



NOVAJ LIBROJ

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of the INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE, by Ivy Kellerman Reed, Ph. D., Price 50 cents. English-speaking Esperantists are fortunate in securing this entirely new and original text-book among an ever-increasing library of more or less excellent grammars for the study of Esperanto. The author of "A Practical Grammar" has apparently compiled the book with two objects in mind. First, to place before the student, in twenty concise lessons, a practical and correct treatment of the grammatical rules, supplemented by illustrative examples and exercises, and second, to put into the hands of the acknowledged non-linguist an instrument by which to acquire the international language, that upon trying out will fill him with no sense of discouragement over mastering fractious rules, elusive tenses and difficult participles.

It is probably safe to state that a majority of the rank-and-file Esperantists, grasping the idea of Esperantism and wishing to further it by a correct working knowledge of the language, have either forgotten most of the rules of English grammar learned in school, or else have never had the opportunity to secure a thorough knowledge of those rules. This book is acknowledgedly "sugar-coated" for this particular class of Esperantists. Upon looking at a lesson as an example, we find the rule governing the subject-matter of the lesson presented in a brief and clear manner, followed by sentences in Esperanto with the English equivalents to bring out the points being illustrated. Next, a short vocabulary, a reading exercise containing from twenty to twenty-five sentences in Esperanto, and then a dialogue in Esperanto,—a sorely needed and most commendable addition to an Esperanto text-book,—are followed by a group of sentences in English for translation work.

In the appendix the international money system is explained and examples given of the international system of weights and measures. A selection from the speech of Dr. Zamenhof at the 1910 Congress in Washington, D. C., common abbreviations, names of the days of the week and of the months, and the words of the Esperantists' "national anthem," are followed by a resume of the words used in the vocabula-

ries throughout the book, in both English-Esperanto and Esperanto-English.

The reviewer feels the space inadequate to give a comprehensive idea of the manner in which the author, profiting by personal experience and the deficiencies found in the cheaper grade of Esperanto textbooks, has welded into shape a grammar which truly supplies a long-felt need. Teachers of Esperanto classes and isolated students have much regretted the dearth of a suitable 50-cent text-book and the appearance of "A Practical Grammar of the International Language" supplemented by that authoritative reference and high-school text-book, "A Complete Grammar of Esperanto" gives a distinct advantage and inducement to a thorough and correct knowledge of this subject which we feel have never before been extended.

LA VENECIA KOMERCISTO, 101 paĝoj, 50 cendoj.

Kiu provas traduki la verkojn de Shakespeare, tiu estas kuraĝulo. Kiu **bone** tradukis ilin estas artisto.

S-ro Wackrill riĉigas nian literaturon per lia lerta kaj plaĉa traduko de unu el la plej ĉarmaj kaj bone konataj dramoj de nia plej fama angla dramatiso.

Notinda estas la perfekta ritmo de la versoj kaj li preskaŭ tute evitas la uzon de la apostrofo, tiu potenca ilo de la amatora poeto,—lambastono,—abomenaĵo!

Li mirinde konservas la petolecan vortludadon de Launcelot Gobbo kaj la vivplenan spritecon de Portia, ankaŭ ŝian elokventan plendadon por Antonio.

Kiom da beleco aŭ potenco de la Angla estas perdita en ŝia parolado antaŭ la tribunalo?

"Kompato estas virto nedeviga;
ĝi gutas pluve, dolĉe el ĉielo
sur suban lokon. Per duobla beno
ĝi benas: ĉe donado, ĉe ricevo.
Ĝi plej potencas kun la potenculo;
ĝi pli ol krono reĝon ornamadas.
La reĝa sceptro mondan povon montras,
simbolas respekteton, majestecon,
sidejon de la timosent' al reĝoj;
ĝi estas eco de la Plejpotenca;
kaj monda povo plej similas Dian,
se kompatemo spicas la justecon.

La tradukinto enkondukas novan vorton "neksta", kiu estas inda je zorga pripenso. Kiom multe el ni angloparolantaj Esperantistoj longtempe kaj vane serĉis vorton kiu donos la precizan ideon de nia "next"?

Berrien Springs, Mich, May 11, 1915.

Editor *Amerika Esperantisto*:

I note from your May issue that Mr. F. L. Buell, of Tillamook, Oregon, writes you concerning his isolation as an Esperantist, and giving some suggestions as to methods of isolated learning of Esperanto. I am also isolated. I do not know of an Esperantist within seventy-five miles of here, except as hereinafter mentioned. For a long time I also was obliged to converse with myself and the well known summer and winter winds, if I used Esperanto.

But I have a further suggestion for samideano Buell, and others similarly situated. Teach Esperanto to your wife! Then your chances for conversation are frequent indeed. My wife so far has reached a thorough knowledge of the first twenty-five lessons in Mrs. Reed's text book. It is surprising how much benefit I personally gain from this opportunity of using the language. It is also surprising how fluent Mrs. K— is becoming. She can even scold in Esperanto! So to each of the other hermits I suggest make an Esperantist of your wife. If you haven't a wife, get one.

Sincere la via,

Chas. H. K—.

"Now let us thank the Lord because the Esperanto language is created. * * * I repeat, the most important thing in the world is the realization of an auxiliary language. Oneness of language will transform mankind into one world, remove religious misunderstandings, and unite East and West in the spirit of brotherhood and love. Oneness of language will change this world from many families into one family. This auxiliary international language will gather the nations under one standard, as if the five continents of the world had become one, for then mutual interchange of thought will be possible for all.

* * * "

—Abdul-Baha

La Ploranta Ĉerizo

Ĉerizo ploris. "Kial tia
Bruo? Kial ploras vi?"
"Ĉar estas lipo de Julia
Pli ruĝa jen ol mi."
Ne ploru, ĉerizet', kaj tio
Tute ne hontigu vin;
Ruben', koral', skarlat', — nenio
Superi povas ŝin.

Trad. Farnsworth Wright

The Esperanto Association of North America

The Esperanto Association of North America was organized July, 1908, as the union of individual Esperantists and local organizations, having as its purpose, in the words of its constitution, "the furtherance of the study and use of the International Auxiliary Language, according to the Fundamento Lamenhofa, and, in particular, the formation of a close union between and among all individuals and organizations studying or using Esperanto."

Membership is not limited to those already knowing Esperanto, but is open to all who are interested in the movement, whether from a practical or altruistic point of view.

The General Council of twelve members, each elected by the votes, in person and proxy, of the members in his own division, constitutes the legislature and elects the officers and committees. Each councilor is elected annually, and may be recalled at any time by majority vote.

In several sections there are district federations, Chartered branches of the Esperanto Association of North America, which act for the general association in their given territories. Membership in such district federations includes membership in the general association, and vice versa, without payment of any additional fee.

The work of the Association and all its officers is entirely of a "missionary" character. Whether or not an inquirer is likely to become a member, the Central Office of the As-

sociation will freely supply information to all who desire to investigate Esperanto, will recommend suitable text books, competent local teachers or correspondence courses, and will supply material for newspaper articles, furnish names of others in that locality who are interested, and give any other possible assistance to persons desiring to organize a local class or society, or will give the names and addresses of the nearest already existing society or district organization. Examinations are conducted by the Association Examiners, and diplomas granted to those qualified. (See leaflet "Examinations," sent upon receipt of stamp).

The "missionary work" of the Esperanto Association of North America is wholly supported by the membership fees and contributions of those interested.

The fee for active membership is fifty cents for each fiscal year (or part thereof), which ends September 30th, and everyone interested in the progress of the Esperanto movement is earnestly requested to contribute to the Association's strength by adding his name to its rolls, and to contribute this fee to the work. One half of this membership fee is used by the Central Office for such propaganda expenses as postage, printing, etc., the other half is spent directly by the General Councilor, or, where one exists, by the district branch of the Esperanto Association of North America, in the division or State where the member resides.

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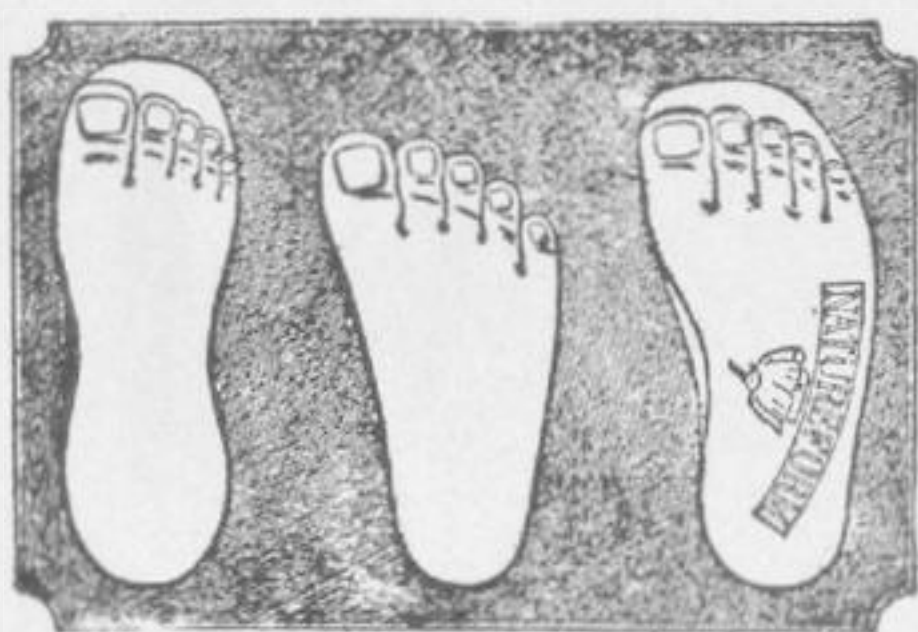
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